

BULLETIN

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FIELD MEETING AT MIDDLETON, WEDNESDAY,
JUNE 12TH, 1872.

[*Continued.*]

THE EARLY MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MR. S. P. FOWLER, of Danvers, one of the original members of the Society, gave an interesting retrospect of its early history, and narrated many incidents of its first meetings, alluding especially to the one held in Topsfield on Wednesday, the 16th of April, 1834, in furtherance of the object and to complete the organization by the appointment of committees, etc. Specimens in the various branches of Natural History, with apparatus for collecting, were exhibited and illustrated, and the modes of preservation of the same, with a view to the formation of a Museum were discussed by William Oakes of Ipswich, Dr. Andrew Nichols of Danvers, and others. These two gentlemen may be justly regarded among the pioneers of science in this community, and the present generation are now reaping the fruits of their labors and their example in this direction;

they have long since been gathered to their fathers. Mr. Oakes died on the 31st of July, 1848, a noted and enthusiastic botanist; Dr. Nichols, a valued physician, and one particularly conversant with our local geology and botany, March 31, 1853, just as the little *Draba verna*, a plant of which he always delighted to make mention and collect specimens, was expanding its tiny petals to another vernal season. He also spoke of the field meetings in Danvers and Lynnfield during the summer of 1849 and the great interest which Dr. A. Nichols, Mr. Thomas Cole of Salem, Dr. George Osgood of Danvers and others took in this movement for the promotion of science.

HISTORICAL NOTICES OF MIDDLETON.

DAVID STILES of Middleton being called up, said he proposed to say something about the beautiful pond (on the shores of which the society had this day taken their repast), and two of the earliest settlers. Boston was settled in 1630 and four years subsequently Newton people under the care of Richard Bellingham, Esq., of Boston (afterwards Gov. of the Colony), moved to Cochichewick (Andover) and settled on the fish brook leading from the Great Pond to the Merrimac River. This small colony was exempt from tax and had the direct care of an agent, a compensation for the privations and dangers of an unprotected company in the midst of savages and in the wilderness. Bellingham must have passed to and fro within a mile of this pond in Middleton. None of the towns west of this were then settled and the roads at that time were through Danvers, Topsfield and Boxford, to old Rowley then called Salem Newmeadows, and Rowley Village. Bellingham's keen eye found this pond, and in 1639 obtained a grant for about twelve hundred acres which contained the pond and at that time an Indian plantation (relics and

skeletons of the Indians are still found in this locality). In 1659 Bellingham sold this claim to Bray Wilkins whose descendants (some of them) are before me to-day. Wilkins was from Wales, came over in one of Gov. Endicott's vessels and tended a ferry in Lynn fifteen years before settling in Middleton. This was in 1660, one year after purchasing these lands. His dwelling was on the southeast side of the pond and protected from the cold winds by Wills Hill on the north. His family consisted mostly of boys who took up a large portion of this claim and erected dwellings thereon for themselves, and this accounts for this name being more numerous in our early history than any other. Wilkins attended church at Salem Village, of which this town was a part, under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Parris, in 1692, at the time of the witchcraft, and one of his grandsons was a victim.

In 1663 Thomas Fuller from Woburn bought a claim of Maj. General Dennison, lying east of Bellingham and parallel with it, and erected his dwelling just south of this church on the site now occupied by the house of Mr. Abijah Fuller. Thomas Fuller was a blacksmith by trade. He had quite a number of sons who also settled on his lands and for some years these two families must have been the principal ones in this part of the town.

In 1728 these people obtained a charter from the Great and General Court for a town. It enjoined upon the inhabitants the settling a minister and hiring a schoolmaster to teach "ye young to read and write." Consequently they settled Andrew Peters, and hired Daniel Towne as schoolmaster. Peters was from Andover, son of Samuel Peters and a graduate of Harvard College, in the class of 1723. The charter was presented to the town by Lieut. Thomas Fuller, designated as one of the principal inhabitants, who, at that period, must have been between ninety

and one hundred years old, and we are assured of this fact by his excellent, though very tremulous, handwriting.

The spot where the town met to receive their charter was at the house of Dr. Daniel Felch, a few rods east of the present church and the dividing line between Salem and Rowley. The meeting-house, though raised at that time, was not covered; it seems, therefore, that the town had been some time preparing for an existence (the population at that time was about four hundred). About thirty years ago I bought and took down this old meeting-house of massive timbers, all oak, most of which squared ten by thirteen while underneath I found oak stumps hewn away to receive the floor timbers which measured over four feet in diameter.

In conclusion, I thank this Society for the interest they have awakened in this county in searching for these hidden treasures, which to the antiquarian, and indeed to all coming posterity, are of so much value.

Mr. A. C. GOODELL, Jr., of Salem, spoke of his pleasant visit during the forenoon to several places of historical interest in the town, especially to the spot alluded to by Mr. Stiles, where the act of incorporation of the town in 1728 was first openly proclaimed, being read by the Sheriff. He then read a copy of the act.

INDIAN RELIC.

Mr. D. J. TAPLEY, of Danvers, described a curious and interesting sculptured stone which was discovered recently at Meredith Village, N. H. The stone was found embedded in clay and deposited in the sandy soil at the head of Lake Winnipiseogee, at a depth of two feet. On carefully removing the coating of clay, an egg-shaped "gorget" was found, having a tapering hole through its longest

diameter and measuring three and seven-eighths inches in length by two and five-eighths in thickness. The material is a silicious sandstone, of a drab color and fine grain, and the sculptures are of a much higher grade of art than any of a similar class extant. The surface of the stone is smooth, and as perfect in contour as if turned in a lathe. The carvings are in bas-relief, on a ground sunk in this surface.

On one side of the stone is a face in relief, similar in its general features to the Mexican and Indian "Masks." On the opposite side is a representation of arrows in various positions, a new moon, and a convolute, or coil, which may represent a serpent. On the third side is a wigwam and a circle supposed to represent the full moon, and on the fourth an ear of corn and a depressed circle containing pictures of the head (?) of some animal, a deer's leg, and a crown (?).

The stone was found by Mr. Seneca Ladd of Meredith Village at the bottom of a post hole which some of his workmen were excavating. As Mr. L. is quite a naturalist, the discovery was hailed by him with enthusiasm, and the relic will be preserved with the greatest care. The discovery is regarded as one of great importance in its archæological bearings.

Mr. F. W. PUTNAM remarked that the description of the carved stone given by Mr. Tapley had greatly interested him, especially as the carving was shown by Mr. Tapley's drawings to be far more elaborate than anything he had known as the work of the earlier inhabitants of New England. The Mound Builders of the South and West were good workers in stone, and often made quite elaborate carvings, but the later race of Indians were not much skilled in the art, and but few relics of their work

had been found. On this stone, however, we had the characteristic Indian face, similar to the few others that had been found in New England, with an attempt at an artistic result in the finish of the stone and the other figures carved upon it, that would certainly lead us to infer that its maker, if an Indian, was of a far higher caste as an artist than the distorted and childlike outlines of animals and men ordinarily cut or painted by them have heretofore impressed us as possible, and were it not for the fact that the face is so similar to undoubted Indian representations of the human face, which we have from New England, he would be inclined to think that it might have been the work of some other race. The position in which the stone was found marked it as quite an ancient piece of workmanship, and from its shape and the fact of its having a hole through its centre, he believed it would be classed with the singular perforated stones called gorgets, found throughout the country, and always more or less elaborately finished, which were supposed to have been worn on the breast as an ornament or badge of office.

Mr. JAMES H. EMERTON of Salem in speaking of the
SPIDERS AT MIDDLETON

said that while going about the shallow parts of the pond in a boat we saw a large number of spiders, most of them of the genus *Tetragnatha*, on the sedges entirely surrounded by water. They were standing head down with their feet stretched out up and down the leaves and could hardly be distinguished from their withered tips. One of these spiders found on an alder bush overhanging the pond was disturbed. It dropped and ran along on the water without wetting its body until it reached a water plant. These spiders are usually found near water but he had

not before seen them run on the surface although it is a common habit with several other species.

MICROSCOPIC FUNGI.

Rev. E. C. BOLLES of Salem said that if there have been but few flowering plants collected for consideration, almost every one must have remarked, perhaps without knowing what they were, two curious vegetable growths which were largely represented among the specimens upon the table. The roads about Middleton are bordered with a great abundance of Berberry bushes and Blackberry vines; and all of the former and many of the latter exhibit vegetable parasites in profusion upon their young foliage. These parasites are microscopic fungi only visible to the naked eye in the mass. The specimens before the meeting represent two divisions of the great family of the fungi, named *Coniomyces* or *Dust-fungi*, because the most evident character about them is their powdery spores.

The Berberry bushes have a large proportion of their leaves spotted with numerous yellow discolorations. These are found to proceed from clusters of points which roughen the under surface. Microscopic examination shows each point to be a short cylinder thrust up through the cuticle of the leaf, and having its upper edge cut into teeth or segments, which are turned over the outside very evenly. Each cup contains many rounded translucent grains, and as the cup with its frill is white and the grains a rich yellow, the whole makes a very beautiful object for the microscope. The cells are clustered together—hence the common name, Berberry Cluster-cups (*Æcidium Berberidis*). The yellow grains are the spores and with the cups form the fructification of the plant. The rest of its structure as in all fungi is represented by the *mycelium*, or mat of white fibres, which pervades the tissue of the leaf.

In the case of the Blackberry vines, the leaves seem thickly and completely coated on the under side with a powdery orange-colored material. So brilliant is it that a plant so infected is a very striking object by the roadside. On looking more closely, we see that the color is in patches, which, in their tendency to become confluent, have spread over nearly the whole surface of the leaves. The orange material seems to have burst from under the cuticle, as the cluster-cups did. But there are no cups nor cells, only a mass of naked, rounded spores. This is a *Rust*, the *Uredo Potentillarum*; and is found on many plants of the Rose family. The mycelium of the fungus is hidden in this plant as in the other.

Both of these fungi are very common species here. Two features of interest may be noted. First, the immense number of spores, showing the resources of these minute plants. By the dispersion of these germs, widespread injury to the farmers' crops is often done by other species of Rusts, etc. Then again, these Berberry and Blackberry leaves are in many cases hardly unfolded, and yet almost immediately covered with the fungi. This shows that the plant itself is so infected, that year after year, in renewing its own foliage, it renews the parasitic growth as well.

Dr. A. H. JOHNSON of Salem and Rev. L. H. Frary of Middleton being called upon made some interesting remarks upon the object of these meetings and the beneficial influences that may arise therefrom in the promotion of science and general culture in the community.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

The Committee on Lectures reported, that arrangements had been made (subject to the confirmation of the Institute) with Rev. E. C. Bolles of Salem, and Mr. E. Bicknell

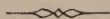
of Salem as assistant, to deliver forty lectures "on the microscope and what it shows us" illustrated by the calcium light, in such places in Essex County as may be agreed upon during the year commencing July 1, 1872, eight of them to be given in Mechanic Hall, Salem, on successive Wednesday evenings commencing on the third Wednesday in October.

Voted, To accept the report of the committee, and confirm the doings.

David Weston of Salem was elected a resident member.

Voted, That the Essex Institute hereby tenders its hearty thanks to Mr. Simon F. Esty of Middleton for the use of his beautiful and commodious grove, to the Proprietors of the Congregational Church in which this session has been held and to Messrs. David Stiles, Henry White, Merriam, Tyler and others of Middleton who have extended courtesies on this occasion.

Adjourned.



FIELD MEETING AT GROVELAND, TUESDAY,

JULY 16, 1872.

Soon after nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, 16th of July, a goodly number of persons began to assemble in the Eastern Railroad Station, Salem, for an excursion to Groveland, taking the 9.25 train for Danvers on the Essex Road, thence a special train on the Danvers and Georgetown, now leased and operated by the Boston and Maine Railroad corporation, the remainder of the route.

The additions to the party from other towns at the several stations considerably augmented the number in attendance. On arrival at Groveland the party was met

by several of the citizens, and proceeded to the new building recently erected through the efforts of the venerable Dr. Jeremiah Spofford, on the site of the Merrimac Academy which was destroyed by fire some two or three years since, where a preliminary meeting was organized. The President, after briefly alluding to the nature of the gathering, and expressing the hope that the day's excursion might be pleasant and instructive to every participant, introduced Dr. Spofford who extended a cordial welcome and described the location of the groves, streams, paths, hills and other objects of interest that were accessible during the forenoon's ramble; when he closed, the party adjourned and went in groups to the various localities pointed out, as inclination dictated.

This building is arranged for a lecture room on the second floor, and on the first, several smaller rooms for a public library, reading room, and other purposes. May the praiseworthy efforts of this venerated friend be fully and speedily carried out, and may he long live to witness the benefits of a good educational institution, ably sustained by the liberality of the friends of true progress and tending largely to promote the culture of the citizens of his native town.

THE NEW IRON BRIDGE.

The great bend in the Merrimac river between Groveland and Haverhill has made the crossing, at this place, from the early days of the settlement highly desirable. Before the construction of the bridges, the ferry at this point received always its fair proportion of travel. It is only recently that the residents in this section of the county have been favored with this great accommodation. This bridge was an object of great interest; it was built by authority of the Legislature (Acts 1870 chap. 219), and

under the direction of the county commissioners, over the Merrimac River near the site of the "Chain Ferry" in Groveland and connecting that town with Haverhill.

It was commenced March 29, 1871, under the superintendence of Col. Coffin of Newburyport. The stone piers, which are the handsomest on the river, were designed by Mr. C. A. Putnam of Salem, and built by Messrs Blaisdell and Parker, the former of New Hampshire and the latter of Rockport. The superstructure was built by the King Iron Bridge Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, and is an iron tubular bridge, light appearing and graceful in construction, but capable of sustaining a great weight. It has 804 feet of flooring, and is 25 feet in clear width. There are six spans, each 126 feet, and a draw of 68 feet, designed by Mr. C. G. Force, engineer of the King Company. The bridge is warranted to sustain a weight of 3,000 pounds to the lineal foot. It was tested and formally inaugurated on Wednesday, April 10, 1872, when one of the spans was subjected to a test of thirty tons, placed as nearly in the centre as possible, and the deflection was only thirteen-sixteenths of an inch. About 14 tons were put upon the draw with no further deflection than would be caused by the straightening of the chains.

The cost of the bridge may be summed up as follows :

For foundation, piers, etc.,.....	\$48,898.35
“ superstructure,.....	33,056.67
“ interest account,.....	3,007.68
	<hr/>
	\$84,962.70

and was divided between the county and the adjoining towns in the following proportions :

County of Essex paid twenty-seven-sixtieths,.....	\$38,233.22
City of Haverhill paid nineteen-sixtieths,.....	26,904.85
Town of Groveland paid eight-sixtieths,.....	11,328.36
Town of West Newbury paid six-sixtieths,.....	8,496.27
	<hr/>
	\$84,962.70

The day of inauguration may be considered one of the important events in the town's life; a good proportion of the people were out, a collation was provided, and speeches ranging from grave to gay were warm in the approval of this object which has been a cherished one for many years to obtain.

In 1834, 1835 and 1836 petitions were forwarded to the Legislature for a charter to build a bridge at this locality, but the opposition of Haverhill, and more actively that of the Proprietors of Haverhill Bridge, prevented a favorable consideration. This source of objection is now removed, the several bridges over the Merrimac, hitherto controlled by private interests, have been laid out as highways by legislative action (see Acts 1867, chap. 296, and 1868, chap. 309), and the expenses incident thereto and of maintaining the same have been assessed by the county commissioners on the county and towns or cities most benefited.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

The first bridge over the Merrimac at Haverhill was completed in the autumn of 1794; its erection was considered a marvel of mechanical skill and ingenuity. In 1795 the Merrimac Bridge at the Rocks connecting Haverhill with West Newbury was built, and was the longest over this river; there being but little travel, the proprietors suffered it to fall to decay and in 1818 it was swept away by the ice. It was rebuilt in 1828.

These bridges have superseded the old ferries, the primitive mode adopted by our ancestors to maintain communication with those living on the opposite banks of the large rivers and to facilitate general travel.

An historical sketch of these old ferries with brief allusions to the many incidents connected therewith would embody many valuable facts and be a great contribution to

our local history. The records of the county and of several of our towns contain a mass of material on the subject that would amply repay a careful examination.

The ferries on the Merrimac near Haverhill have varied at different periods in number and location. The first on record was in 1647, Thomas Hale authorized to keep a ferry. In 1711, a ferry was established at Holt's Rocks between Haverhill and Newbury, and was kept for many years by John Swett, father and son, hence the name of "Swett's Ferry." In 1745, there were no less than five ferries between the village of Haverhill and Holt's Rocks: Swett's, at Holt's Rock; Cottle's, at the mouth of East Meadow River (Cottle's Creek); Pattee's near the House where David Nichols now or recently lived; Milliken's at the "Chain Ferry"; and Griffen's nearly opposite the central part of the city.

A ferry has been kept at the location of the New Bridge from 1738 to 1872, or 134 years, as a public landing; for more than one hundred years it had been a regularly attended ferry. About thirty years after the opening of Haverhill bridge, regular attendance was suspended; boats, however, have been kept by individuals for the conveyance of foot passengers.

Some of the party, who were interested in genealogical investigations, repaired to the old records; others, among whom was the author of a valuable memoir of one of the old families of the place, visited the location of several of the original grants of land to settlers from Rowley who first came hither in 1649. This territory at that time was known as "the Merrimac lands" and was within the township of Rowley. The first grants were bounded on the river (the river before the building of roads was the most convenient mode of communication), and extended back a considerable distance, some as far as the present

dividing line between Georgetown and Groveland. These were of different widths; the boundaries of most of them can now be easily ascertained, and any one acquainted in town can designate with sufficient accuracy the place where the first people lived, and the land they occupied. Although meetings of the settlers were probably held from the beginning, yet the first on record was on the 20th Feb., 1668-9. The name then given was Merrimac, afterwards called Rowley village on the Merrimac; Jan. 7, 1672-3, they voted to take the name of Bradford and incorporated under that appellation about 1675.

The first congregational church was constituted Dec. 27, 1682. Zachariah Symmes, a native of Charlestown and a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1657, was the first pastor, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Symmes.

On the seventeenth of June, 1726, the town was divided into town parishes and this portion was set off as the East Precinct, and incorporated as a distinct municipality, March 8, 1750, under the name of Groveland.

The first parish meeting was held July 4, 1726; on the 8th of November following, Rev. William Balch was unanimously invited to preach with them; he was born at Beverly in 1704, graduated at Harvard College in 1724, ordained in 1728, and died January 12, 1792, aged 88—a descendant of John Balch, one of the old planters of Salem. He was succeeded by Rev. Ebenezer Dutch, a native of Ipswich, a graduate of Brown in 1776, ordained Nov. 17, 1779, died Aug. 4, 1813, aged 62. Rev. Gardner B. Perry was the third pastor, born at Norton, Aug. 9, 1783, graduated at Union in 1804, settled Sept. 28, 1814, and after a long and useful ministry died Dec. 16, 1859.

Balch's woods, extending along the banks of the Merri-

mac, is a delightful place in which to ramble, especially on a hot day, and to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the river and the opposite shore, with its undulating hills covered largely with wood in some localities, and in others with the city of Haverhill, thriving villages and cultivated fields; here also the naturalist can find much to study in his especial line of investigation. Several eminences nearly in the centre of the village were visited, and presented extensive views and cool and refreshing breezes.

At 1 P. M. the several parties repaired to the lower hall of the new building which was the place of gathering for the day, where the collation was partaken, the citizens furnishing delicious tea and coffee. The divine blessing was invoked by Rev. J. C. Paine of Groveland.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

was called to order at 2 P. M. in the hall on the second floor. The PRESIDENT in the chair. Records of preceding meeting read:—

The SECRETARY announced the following correspondence:—

Boston Public Library, June 17; Geological Survey of India, Jan. 2; Maryland Historical Society, June 19; New York State Library, June 22; Rhode Island Historical Society, June 28; U. S. Dept. of Interior, June 18; Department of Agriculture, June 17, 20; Vermont Historical Society, July 9; Worcester Free Public Library, June 29; Mrs. W. B. Bannister, Newburyport, July 10; J. W. Foster, Chicago, Ill., June 25; John H. Gould, Topsfield, July 12; L. D. Gould, Boston Highlands, July 11, 13; S. C. Gregory, New York, June 13; C. J. Maynard, Ipswich, July 4; J. Spofford, Groveland, June 21, July 5, 8.

THE LIBRARIAN reported the following additions:—

By Donation.

BANNISTER, Mrs. WM. B., of Newburyport. Christian World, 60 numbers. Jewish Chronicle, 10 numbers. The Israelite Indeed, 43 numbers. Panoplist, 19 numbers. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 112.

BUTLER, BENJ. F., M. C. Carpenter's Speech in U. S. Sen., June 3, 1872. Logan's Speech in U. S. Sen., June 3, 1872. Flanagan's Speech in U. S. Sen., June 1, 1872.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C. Reports of Commissioners to Paris Exposition, 2nd Sess., 40th Cong., 1867-8, 6 vols. 8vo. Senate Documents,

2nd Sess., 40th Cong., 1867-8, 1 vol. 8vo. Reports of the Committees of the House of Reps., 3d Sess., 40th Cong., 1868-9, 1 vol. 8vo., 2nd Sess., 41st Cong., 1869-70, 3 vols. 8vo. Patent Office Reports, 3d Sess., 40th Cong., 4 vols. 8vo. Senate Reports, 2nd Sess., 41st Cong., 1869-70, 1 vol. 8vo. Senate Journal, 2nd Sess., 41st Cong., 1869-70, 3 vols. 8vo. Commerce and Navigation, 1869-70, 1 vol. 8vo. Report of the Department of Agriculture, 1869-70, 1 vol. 8vo. Executive Documents, 2nd Sess., 41st Cong., 1869-70, 1 vol. 8vo. Mines and Mining, 1869-70, 1 vol. 8vo. Report of the Finance Committee, 1869-70, 1 vol. 8vo. Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1869-70, 1 vol. 8vo. House Journal, 1869-70, 1 vol., 8vo. Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1869-70, 1 vol. 8vo. Senate Journal, 1869, 1 vol. 8vo. Senate Documents, 1869, 1 vol. 8vo. Report of the Secretary of War, 1869-70, 1 vol. 8vo. Senate Reports, 1869, 1 vol. 8vo. House Miscellaneous 1869, 1 vol. 8vo. Claims of U. S. against Great Britain, 1869, 5 vols. 8vo.

FOLGER, WM. C., of Nantucket. Report of the Town of Scituate, Mch. 1871-Feb. 1872. Report of the Selectmen of the Town of Marshfield, 1872.

HOTCHKISS, SUSAN V., of New Haven, Conn. Fifteenth Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the University of Rochester, 1864-5.

MUDGE, ALFRED, of Boston. Genealogy of the Mudge Family in America from 1638-1868 by donor, 1 vol. 8vo. Boston, 1868.

WESTON, DAVID. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 14.

WILDER, M. P., of Boston. Proceedings of the 30th Sess. of the American Pomological Society held in Richmond, Sept. 6, 7, 8, 1871, 4to pamph.

By Exchange.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA. Observations on the Geology and Zoology of Abyssinia, 1 vol. 8vo. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. iv, Pts. iii, iv, 2 pamphlets. 8vo. Memoirs of Geological Survey of India, Ser. vi, vii, 1871, 2 pamphlets, 4to.

NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. Record of, for July, 1872.

PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES. Proceedings of, Part iii, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1871.

PUBLISHERS. American Naturalist. Essex County Mercury. Hardwicke's Science Gossip. Haverhill Gazette. Ipswich Chronicle. Land and Water. Lawrence American. Little Giant. Lynn Reporter. Lynn Transcript. Medical and Surgical Reporter. Nation. Nature. Peabody Press. Sailors' Magazine and Seamen's Friend. Salem Observer. Silliman's Journal. Western Lancet.

The SUPERINTENDENT of *Museum* reported the following additions to the Historical Collection :—

CRAIG, MRS. SAM'L. A bottle with "C. B. 1715" stamped on it.

LITTLE, WM., of Newburyport. A old fashioned Mirror.

MUDGE, ALFRED, & SON, of Boston. A complete set of the Jubilee programmes, 1872.

U. S. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. Washington, D. C. Three copies of the daily weather Maps.

JAMES B. STONE. A pair of overshoes worn about the period of the Revolution.

L. H. Frary of Middleton, W. F. Southard, W. W. Kelman, Jr., and George K. Proctor, all of Salem, were elected resident members.